

loss and would remind them, in the words so beautifully translated from the Sanskrit by Sir Edwin Arnold:

Never the spirit was born; the spirit shall  
cease to be never;  
Never was time it was not; End and Begin-  
ning are dreams!  
Birthless and deathless and changeless re-  
maineth the spirit for ever;  
Death hath not touched it at all, dead though  
the house of it seems.

Nay, but as one who layeth  
His worn-out robes away  
And taking new ones, sayeth  
"These will I wear today!"  
So putteth by the spirit  
Lightly its robe of flesh,  
And passeth to inherit  
A residence afresh.

#### THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE METROPOLITAN AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

(Mr. GUDE (at the request of Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, while much of the news these days concerns Vietnam and foreign affairs, we dare not turn away from the other contemporary dilemma—our metropolitan problems.

The Members of this body are all too aware of the challenges and potential damage posed by such urban enemies as crime, pollution of our air and water, traffic, parking, and an array of other problems which are both disturbing and distressing.

In the great metropolitan areas of this Nation, one of the generally significant political developments of this century is unfolding, carrying with it hope for the present and promise for the future. I refer, Mr. Speaker, to the growing conviction among the elected officials of our local governments, a conviction winning support in our State legislatures and the Congress, that the only effective approach to the curing of our metropolitan ills lies in the regional councils of governments.

Since the passage of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, which included a section making such organizations eligible for Federal urban planning assistance, elected officials of local governments in more than 50 metropolitan areas of the United States have established councils of governments. These councils, on behalf of the local governments in their metropolitan areas, seek to develop solutions to their intergovernmental problems. The rapidly growing acceptance of this political strategy is based on the fact that these councils are composed of the elected officials of the local governments themselves. Together, through their council of governments, they establish regional policies aimed at the solution of intergovernmental problems, the same problems that confront every metropolitan area of this Nation in this generation.

Individually, these elected officials—and only they—can carry out these policies in their local areas. Thus, they can develop recommendations on the solution of regional problems without sacrificing any traditional authority or responsibility.

More and more local officials believe that this approach is the only real answer to achieving both the local cooperation and the local control which are at the same time essential and desirable if we are to mount a meaningful attack against these enemies of life in our metropolitan areas in the 1960's.

Indisputable evidence of this was found in Washington last week when 500 elected and appointed officials from our local and State governments across the Nation convened for 3 days of deliberations. This representative gathering clearly expressed the overwhelming endorsement of the council-of-governments approach. The meeting produced specific steps to organize these councils effectively and to assure the intergovernmental cooperation which they are designed to achieve.

It is a source of pride to me, Mr. Speaker, and to other citizens of my district that our own local elected officials have pioneered this approach through their organization, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. This organization is currently observing its 10th anniversary. It is a tribute to the vision and efforts of these officials that the Washington Council is recognized across the Nation as the most productive organization of this type. It is a tribute, too, to such capable leaders as Archilles M. Tuchten, the council of government's chairman of the board.

As a State legislator for the years that this organization has been active and as a Member of the Congress as it embarks on its second decade of service, I am happy to join in the salute to the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. Beyond that, Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for this opportunity to point out to the Congress that its recent mandates in the field of intergovernmental cooperation are producing fresh and hopeful innovations, such as regional councils of governments, which are capable of producing powerful weapons in our war against these urban enemies of crime, transportation, and pollution.

With these new weapons, we draw renewed conviction that we can yet reach that day envisioned by Theodore Roosevelt 60 years ago when he said:

This Nation will not be a really good place for any of us to live in if it is not a really good place for all of us to live in.

#### THE INSIDE STORY OF RAMPARTS MAGAZINE

(Mr. ASHBROOK (at the request of Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the April 8, 1967, issue of Human Events, the national conservative newsweekly, featured an extensive article on Ramparts, the leftwing publication which brought to public attention recently the CIA-NASA affair. Human Events makes no claim to impartiality, for "it looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise, and industrial freedom." Within this wide range of interests, it regularly carries the offerings of such

well-known syndicated columnists as John Chamberlain, Henry Hazlitt, James Kilpatrick, Russell Kirk, Victor Riesel, and a host of other established writers. Newsworthy items to Human Events include the warnings of J. Edgar Hoover on the Communist Party, U.S.A. and Communist front groups, congressional committee hearings, and reports on a multiplicity of issues bearing on the interests of the United States and legislation on both foreign and domestic topics which effect individual and international rights and responsibilities. Our firm policy in Vietnam, with some reservations as to implementation, finds support within its pages.

In direct contrast are some of the targets of Ramparts anti-U.S. tirades. Director Hoover and the FBI, along with the congressional investigative committees, are fair game. Of prime importance are the deaths caused in South Vietnam because of the U.S. forces there, with hardly a word about the wholesale slaughter of South Vietnamese civilians which is a traditional feature of Communist policy and operations. Realistic concern over the worldwide threat of communism is "paranoia" to Ramparts.

Differences in policies and methods are to be expected in these troublous times. However, in an era when totalitarianism coverts the lives of free men everywhere, the best interests of the United States in defense of its security and survival is a fair criterion on which to base such policies and methods.

In this light, the following article on Ramparts by M. M. Morton, which is the pen name of an expert on internal security affairs, should be judged. I include the article, "The Inside Story of Ramparts Magazine," from the April 8, 1967, issue of Human Events in the RECORD at this point:

#### THE INSIDE STORY OF RAMPARTS MAGAZINE (By M. M. Morton)

Just moments away from San Francisco's bustling Barbary Coast of old and the busy topless waitresses of today are the offices of Ramparts magazine, a slick-paper sensation-monger that has unique sources of news, a seemingly unceasing flow of funds and an impact on today's political world that makes even the President and Congress take notice.

Though its positions parallel the Communist line on Viet Nam, the FBI, the CIA and a host of other issues, the five-year-old publication has thrust itself onto the national scene in a massive way. Boasting of editors who have been high in the echelons of the Kennedy Administration, including McGeorge Bundy's hand-picked staff man on the super-secret National Security Council, Ramparts has rocked the country—and even the world—with sensational exposes tailored to its left-wing ideology.

The magazine stirred an international controversy just over a year ago when it ran the story of Master Sergeant Donald Duncan, a decorated Viet Nam hero who denounced America's role in that far-off Asian land. Still later, it received national publicity by detailing Michigan State University's links with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Its most stunning triumph to date, of course, has been the amazing story of how the Central Intelligence Agency, through an intricate maze of foundations, secretly funded the left-wing National Student Association for 15 years.

While this massive subsidy was sheer folly in view of NASA's radical positions, Ramparts' purpose was to discredit the entire activities of the CIA, whose anti-Communist